

New Orleans Republican.

SPECIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. SPECIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 25, 1875.

Good people are always out of hearing.

Age with fever is no great shake.

The baptismal robe for a Paris baby cost \$200.

Compulsory education—learning a trade in a State prison.

A quarrel can be much sooner effected than a compromise.

Harvard College has raised over \$3000 for teaching this year.

The Michigan Legislature has determined to tax church property.

When married men smoke they should smoke domestic cigars.

Straw bonnets made in a monastery are called chip monk hats.

A temperance man with a red nose is liable to be mistaken.

A popular fallacy—That a colored man has no right to buy soda water.

Only Ward Howe should follow June Jencks as president of the Sorrows.

The great trial will be continued at a later date in the month of August.

Circuses will not be allowed in the public parks of Cincinnati when John Robinson is mayor.

The simple child of nature seldom smiles. The most jolly red man is a grave digger.

Manager Hooley will take his Chicago laundry company to California for a summer.

All trains on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad are again running regularly on time.

Another Swedish nightingale, named Victoria Dunnes, has been discovered, and is singing at Copenhagen.

Solomon slept with his fathers, the Bible says. Bates considers it an evidence of reasonable economy.

Oligarchs should have known that he would not find an honest man after dark, because square men are never round.

The young man who attempted to make love on skates acknowledges that there is a slippery slip between a kiss and a lip.

The Boston printers have agreed to a reduction of wages, which, the Post says, is a very good copy for other unions to follow.

A Madrid dispatch says: "Alfonso gave audience yesterday to Serreno." P. G. says: "That is the sort of a king to have around on benefit nights."

It appears that the Black Hill Indians are to be enclosed out of their possessions by a legal quibble. The treaty of reservation was never ratified by Congress.

Pinchback has succeeded in getting square with a matinee audience. In one of his matinee operas he has introduced a ballet of cats and babies with fine effect.

The Boston Transcript calls the result of the New Hampshire election "a little codicil to the will of the people, enabling the Republican party to read its title clear to its heritage."

A German journal calls upon its government to remind Pius IX. of the fact that "the German army is strong enough to manage him and all his allies, red, white and black."

A man who can sit an entire evening in a billiard saloon, watching the players at play, counting his counts, and smiling when they count, has an intellect soaring above the common wants of life.

Farson Brownlow once said: "Small men, with plenty of money and no brains, may crawl into the Senate as the small snail to the top of the pyramid, but such a snail can't run a great newspaper."

The right of confirmation will be administered this evening at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Third and Annunciation streets. Rev. Bishop Wilmer will officiate, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tardy, minister in charge.

An Indiana State Senator explained his vote on the temperance question as follows: "I believe in the beverage distilled by God, and therefore vote no." The bad punctation in reporting his speech did a great injustice to a worthy man.

The Rochester Democrat says: "A sheriff to South Carolina has levied on a monkey to satisfy a debt. We don't know what the monkey did for a living, but one of the South Carolina laws stipulated by the civil rights bill has lost its hold."

A gentleman in Europe writes: "I see in the American papers notices of bank bills issued from one denomination to another. This is impossible in this part of the world, through the very simple device of having bills of different values made of different colors."

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "De Murska sang a thirty-seven dollar house at New Orleans the other night," which is true. The operatic performance which yielded only that sum was on a night when De Murska did not sing, and was not advertised to sing. Whenever she appeared there the Opera House was crowded.

An agricultural exchange says: "Are any of our readers so rich that they can afford to let high-priced implementers in the fence corner or in the field during a busy and important season?" The simple farmers of poor Richard's time would have said, "Keep plow from rust."

The Army and Navy Journal reports the death of Miss Ada E. Hancock, only daughter of Major General W. S. Hancock, United States Army. Her death occurred at the Stevens House, in New York, on the eighteenth instant. Those who attended the funeral were stationed here, will remember the graceful, fair-haired and beautiful child. She was always a child though in her eighteenth year when she died. No daughter was ever more idolized and worshipped by father and mother, than was Miss Hancock. Her loss to fond parents and to the kindest sympathy from all friends of the army.

BOUT FACE—ONE TIME, TWO MOTIONS.

The Democratic organ from which we quoted the proof but yesterday that no body approves the compromise is preparing for its advocacy. It is to-day at the halfway station of neutrality; to-morrow, with an arrogance characteristic of those whom it leads, it may leap into the Legislature, claiming the right to dictate measures and ready to resume the role of obstruction and anarchy which is the bread of the Bourbon, or rather, perhaps, the whisky of the Bourbon. The "daily provender and very sustenance" of the Bourbon organ depends upon a daily act of political violence. The pivot of neutrality is as follows:

The Conservatives, whatever they may be, are of the wide adjustment, will certainly throw no obstacles in the way. Kellogg and his clan are pledged to carry it out, and the imperial Ulysses himself has so pledged himself to several gentlemen who had the honor of interviewing the would be Caesar.

Yesterday not one of these advocates was pledged to the compromise. To-day "the Conservatives will certainly throw no obstacles in the way." Certainly not, because the Conservatives have made the compromise. But how about the Democracy? Can they go back on the Clay Statue, Mr. McEmery, Mr. Wiltz and his refractory "tail"? We trow not.

Both stand against the wall awaiting his Democratic friends in New Hampshire. Is it to be supposed that he will ever enter the special session? Take the speeches of that gentlemen, his letters, his State papers of protest; there will be found a persistent denunciation of Kellogg and all his works, closing with his last pronouncement against the compromise. It is true that like Galileo, Mr. Booth was compelled for one moment to go back on his convictions. We well remember the allegorical keeper put by the tax gatherer into the hat shop of Mr. Booth, and we remember also his having elected to submit to what Mr. Micawber has designated as the "minions of the law." His letter on the occasion, in which he quoted the dying Mercutio, is also extant in choice Hibernian. We have been told that Mr. Booth rode forth from the prison doors in a chariot, not followed by many, for the hearts of the tax resistors shrank to the size of hazel nuts when their champion succumbed to the force of circumstances. But, like Galileo and St. Peter, Mr. Booth will denounce his temporary weakness; he will retract the recantation and refuse to enter the halls of compromise. We expect a proclamation from all these opponents of compromise, in which they will reiterate their condemnation of the "traitors" and the pusillanimous Conservatives. But upon whom is it supposed the Bourbon organ devolves the exclusive opposition to the compromise?

Pinchback and his motley "tail" may be opposed to it, but what possible effect can their vulgar vaporing and silly threats have upon the action of the parties to the compact, if both are ready and willing to carry it out in good faith?

Here then we have an assumption utterly unwarranted by anything which Senator Pinchback has said or done in so far as we have seen. The postponement of a decision upon his credentials leaves him in precisely the same condition at the next session of Congress. No one here can be blamed with this delay in assigning him his seat. The Governor can not fill any vacancy by appointment *ad interim*. The special session could not, under limitations of the compromise elect a Senator. Why, then, should any one assume the opposition of Mr. Pinchback to a measure of domestic adjustment. We do not admit that Mr. Pinchback has ever opposed the compromise or its merits, but had he committed himself ever so completely, we apprehend that he would find the authority of example in uniting with the Bourbons who try to return from political exile to empire.

The Bourbon organ accomplishes its feat of facing about even in the course of one article. It has executed both motions of neutrality and assent to the compromise. In the beginning "the Conservatives would offer no opposition to the compromise." At the last they are "parties to the compact." As a Republican Senator and his friends are ridiculed as the only possible opponents of compromise, the inference is pretty plain that the Democracy is endeavoring to snake itself into the Legislature under the alias of Conservatives. This little game has been played out. Conservatives until they get power, they are Democrats so soon as power is obtained. We can tell the Bourbons one fact. The people of Louisiana comprehend perfectly that the Democrats constitute one party and the Conservatives another. They have camped together, but have never been consolidated, and they never will be. In attempting to bully and divert the opposition the Democracy have exposed at once their object and their weakness. They attempted to terrify the convention almost into submission. They failed to do so. They now propose to crawl into the compromise and resume their place at the head of the columns. This device has rendered specific "imitations" more indispensable than ever. It is indispensable not only to the Republicans but to the Conservatives. The one wishes to preserve the ascendancy of their principles, the other to prevent their last dollar from being "nationalized" by Messrs. Marr, Booth & Co. Let the men who made the compromise execute the compromise. They alone can harmonize in the schedule of a good legislation. The Democrats can not be accepted as proper parties to regulate that which they oppose. The Democrats can not aspire to such a position as they demand. They can not be expected to eat the cold hash of their own hot and bitter words denouncing the compromise and those that made it. They can not convince the Conservatives that they are not merely trying to play conductor on a train which they have tried to throw off the track. The Bourbon organ has therefore performed the order "bout face" with great precision and alacrity, but instead of dressing into line it will be marched to the guardhouse, or ordered to consider itself under arrest for the present.

A CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

President Grant has treated the Louisiana question as one purely of domestic violence against legal authority. For doing so, he has been censured in unmeasured terms by the whole Democratic party, North and South. Some Republicans of the milder type have also fallen into the old ruse made by the wheels of the State carriage which was driven in our grandfathers' days, and came very near taking sides in the contest with the turbulent and White League element. The whole matter has been thoroughly discussed by the people of the nation, and was finally taken up reluctantly by Congress. That high source of authority has formally ratified and approved the President's course, thus establishing the fact that a clear case of insurrection was presented in Louisiana, and the President has done no more nor less than his duty in enforcing the laws by employing the army and navy. This will go down in our history as a precedent, and afford a guide for future Presidents in similar cases.

The whole policy of the Democracy has been condemned, and their efforts to upset this State government virtually proclaimed revolutionary and illegal. We do not apprehend there will be any unpleasant consequences to the persons engaged in the rebellion, for the American policy is to prevent rather than punish crime. Doubtless the people who have passively submitted to the protracted political upheaval have suffered severely enough. With them should be left the business of calling their weak and wicked advisers to account. The results of bad advice may be summed up.

1. The loss of \$3,000,000 for repairing our levees.

2. The failure of the canal bill and the substitution of an expensive experiment, controlled by the avowed enemies of this port.

3. Such an unfavorable insight into the character of the people of Louisiana, as will for some time to come discourage immigration, capital and intelligent business men from being sent here.

4. Antagonistic relations between the employers and laborers of this State, which are injurious to the interests of both.

5. The fearful demoralization of the young men, who have been withdrawn from industrial occupations and brigaded in clubs, leagues, and similar organizations sustained by forced contributions levied upon the mercantile classes.

Diminished crops of cotton, sugar, rice, etc., will surely mark the failure of the needed aid to the levees. Already thousands of acres of the best lands have been abandoned to the waste of waters. Destruction and suffering, of which the average political professional man knows little and cares less, sit upon the homeless victims of the irresistible tide that rushes down from the hills and valleys of the North. Senators who were grieved to the very soul to hear certain political criminals characterized as bandits refused to vote an appropriation to save their fields from the flood, their homes from destruction and their families from starving.

A decaying commerce has long called loudly for improvements at the mouth of the river sufficient to admit the ships of all nations. The response is given in the permission of Mr. Eads to trifle at the national expense with his jetties, thus putting off indefinitely the application of a plan approved by science and common sense.

The other evils entailed upon us by the attempt at insurrection extend to every financial, social and educational interest in the State. We are hopeful that many of them will be cured by time. That the planter and the laborer will gradually come to a better understanding, and the young men be recalled from the streets, required to throw away their cigarettes and revolvers, and provided with honest employment. And above all, let us hope that the miserable bickerings between classes shall cease. That the old citizen may learn something from the energy of the new comer, whom he now disdainfully regards as a carpet-bagger; the white man bury his foolish antipathies to the negro, and all resolve to live honestly and independently, and let others do likewise.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

It is no part of the REPUBLICAN to decieve or flatter the people of Louisiana, and it will not attempt to mislead others who are comparatively strangers, though citizens of the same great country. The gentlemen and ladies who so recently left the snow-clad hills and vales and ice-bound rivulets and rivers of Indiana to come South and bask in its genial sunshine and dwell for a short while in its groves, richly perfumed with orange flowers and revel in a sumptuous display of the beauties of the flowery kingdom, and perchance become enchanted with the melody of the mock-bird's song certainly will not leave with reason to feel that they have been disappointed in the realization of all they had been led to believe nature had done for this, in some respects, highly favored portion of our country. Everything seems to have conspired to enable our "sunny land" to put its best foot forward at the very time when the excursionists were to make their advent among us. The faces of our people, like the face of Dame Nature, were wreathed in smiles, even the White League Democrats vied with the most peaceable Republican in acts of gentleness and kindness.

Now, while it does us good to record these facts, we would remind our Indiana excursionists that Louisiana, like other States, has its dark side as well as its bright side; and the dark side, during the past few years, has been often visible to the bright side. The chief cause of this has been more attributable to the clouds that have obscured our political horizon than those which occasionally obstruct the sight of heaven. It is proper to mention this now to prevent any deception being practiced upon those who come among us in search of the honest truth—the whole truth—in regard not only to our soil, climate, productions and

people, but to our political condition as well.

It is far pleasanter to write and describe our productive soil and beautiful climate, to tell of the capabilities of our State for farming and stock raising purposes, of its vast mineral resources, of its rich salt and sulphur mines, of its immense forests of timber, of the growth of its cotton, sugar, rice, potatoes, etc., than to write and speak of that condition of politics in our State that has materially retarded the development of its vast resources by preventing immigrants from coming here.

Louisiana as she has been seen by visitors upon two recent and notable occasions—we refer to the period last fall when the Knights Templar visited our city from all portions of the Union, and to the more recent period when the Indiana excursionists were here—is not a fair sample of what Louisiana is upon all occasions, more particularly when elections are to be held. Upon those occasions there was a marked difference, not only in the weather which followed the exit of the Knights Templar and preceded the arrival of the visitors from Indiana, but in the conduct of the White League as displayed in Northern Louisiana during last summer and fall, and in this city on the fourteenth of September compared with their bearing in the presence of strangers. While their department was most exemplary in the presence of visitors, it has been proven to be notably otherwise when an election was to be carried in favor of the Democracy. Therefore it is but proper that the whole truth should be told, as before said. A partisan writer has already said in the *Picayune*:

No country, indeed, that intelligent and talented editors belonging to his party expressed astonishment that Mississippi and Louisiana appeared so quiet; astonished that the people here took them so cordially by the hand and so friendly toward them, even Republican editors; astonished at the kind feelings expressed and at the respect paid to the United States flag.

Some of them said they expected to see signs of strife, of "Southern outrages," of lawlessness, and that the people would meet them with angry frowns or looks of suspicion and hatred.

The above extract shows a design to deliberately deceive the editorial excursionists, and through them the people of the old free States in regard to the real condition of Louisiana during a period of time that extends far beyond the few days that excursionists have been among us. If strangers would experience these changes they must come here and witness the manner of our White Leaguers in time of an election. The next Presidential election will doubtless serve to give an excellent opportunity of realizing what has been the dark side of Louisiana in the past. If our Indiana excursionists have any doubts about the protean capabilities of the Southern Democracy let them pay us another visit when we shall have fairly entered upon the Presidential canvass, and remain with us until after the election. This will give them an opportunity of seeing for themselves how the mild-mannered Democracy can suddenly transform itself into a lawless and raging element for the purpose of destroying the elective franchise.

A STAR SALARY GRAB BY THE FUSION REFORMERS.

In the unabated storm of obloquy which has rained on the Republican officials we naturally avail ourselves of such opportunities as may occur to show the hypocrisy of our assailants. This is sometimes a painful duty, because we feel, as old citizens, duly mortified when even a Fusionist from Louisiana makes a jest of having received \$1735 on account of contestant expenses and escaped accounting for it by a parliamentary accident. It would seem that the regular pay of some fifteen thousand dollars, apart from the windfall of \$1735, would be a high price for fifteen hours of service were it not a receipt in full and quit claim forever. The jocular argument against complying with the notice of overdraft is as follows:

There is, however, contained therein one clause of a very painful character—a clause which, to a great degree, destroys the harmony of the entire notice. It reads: "I should pay back to the treasury of the United States the sum of \$1735." Upon other occasions I delight to follow the suggestions of distinguished public men, but upon this occasion I must be content to say nothing but the plain truth. Nothing could pain me more—except returning the money—than to thus refuse the only suggestion you have ever made to me.

It is curious how the great minds of antiquity and this degenerate era run together. Falstaff—Now, Hal, go the news at court for this robbery, lad, in the letter answered? I Prince Henry—Oh my sweet boy! I must still be a good angel to thee. The money is paid back again.

Falstaff—I do not like this paying back; 'tis a doubtful labor.

This is the theory in a nutshell, but Falstaff said of himself he was "not only witty" himself, but "the cause of wit in others."

The facetious argument to the Secretary of the Treasury has not even, therefore, the poor merit of originality.

The expiring *Conservative* says: Having puffed so many others, the editor will take advantage of the last opportunity and puff himself.

He then announces himself as an attorney at law. Certainly a man is entitled to draw his last breath in his own favor, but when a partisan editor passes into the public which has permitted his paper to be published, it is expensive to keep up a newspaper, but the tongue of an attorney will, like any other wheel in a vacuum, run indefinitely.

Through the Beecher trial the lawyers see enough branch cases, growing out of it in the way of libel, damage, etc., to other people to stick the world for twenty-five years. To the average legal mind whose business it is to stir the cauldron of human war, the great trial is a blessed inheritance.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, TABLEAU, CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSAANTE.

TO BE HELD AT GREENWALL HALL, Tuesday, March 30, 1875, at 7:30 P. M. IN AID OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Tables under direction of Dr. John G. Angell. Concert under direction of Andre Brute, Esq. Supper under direction of the ladies of the church.

mb23 Tickets—Fifty Cents.

EXTRA SESSION. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Office, New Orleans, March 25, 1875. Whereas, the existing condition of public affairs presents, in my judgment, an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of article sixty-four of the constitution of this State, to wit: That the Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power is vested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to meet at extra session, at the State House, in the city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of April, 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and in accordance with act No. 19 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved on the twenty-first day of January last, as amended by act No. 22 of the same Assembly, passed on the twenty-third day of February last, for which said session shall continue, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 14, at aforesaid, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., and ending SATURDAY, April 24, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and I further specify that the order of business for the session shall take precedence of all other business which may be brought forward at such extra session:

1. In relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State.

2. Revision of the constitution and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same.

3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Funding Board and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.

4. Revision of the laws relating to the government of the city of New Orleans.

5. Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.

6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG.

By the Governor, P. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

RECEPTION TO SENATOR PINCHBACK.

The friends of SENATOR PINCHBACK, and the public generally, are cordially invited to meet him at Krapf's Hall, Carondelet street entrance, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7:30 P. M., when a public reception will be tendered him. An address of welcome will be made after which the Senator will give his views on the status of his pending cases to the friends of the Senator.

C. C. ANTOINE, T. MORIS CHESTER, G. R. HOWARD, J. HENRI BURCH, A. DEJOU, H. E. ALBAND, T. B. STAMPS, P. G. DESLONDRE, P. Z. CAROUGE, T. T. ALLAIN, M. CALOUM, J. ROSS STEWART, W. B. BARRETT, J. S. MARTIN, J. V. MASON, H. A. CORNIE, J. W. ROXBOROUGH, J. B. GAUDIN, W. R. MASON, J. W. ROXBOROUGH, and others.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

In the Matter of Jean Jean, an Absentee.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Whereas, Mrs. Marie Desobry, widow of Jean Jean, has petitioned the court for letters of curatelship on the estate of her husband, Jean Jean, deceased, and the court has granted to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACK, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William L. Harrison.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Whereas, Mrs. Johanna Harrison has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William L. Harrison, deceased, and the court has granted to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACK, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Michael Wheelahan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Whereas, the creditors of the above successions are hereby notified to attend a conventional meeting of the creditors of said successions, to be held at the residence of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of deliberating on the petition of said successions, and of receiving the report of said successions.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACK, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONITION.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME. Whereas, the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company of the city of New Orleans having purchased the premises known as the Sixth District Court, situate in the parish of St. Tammany, on the north side of the river, and the premises described, has applied to this court for a monition or advertisement in conformity to law, to the effect that all persons who have claims against the said premises, or who are indebted to the said premises, or who are in any way interested in the same, should appear before the undersigned, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of presenting their claims, and of receiving the report of said successions.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LOUIS GRAYBERRY, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1384.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy—The petition of R. D. Le Breton, of the city of New Orleans, praying that the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Louis Grayberry, bankrupt, respectively representing that among the assets retained by the bankrupt, and belonging to the assignee, there are certain real estates situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Iberville, to-wit: A certain real estate situated in the parish of Iberville, on the place called the land of Plaquemine composed of the following tracts of land:

1. The northwest quarter of south half of north east quarter of section thirty-eight, township fourteen north, range seven east, containing 320 1/2 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 10, 1853.

2. The south half of southeast quarter of section thirty-eight and the northwest quarter of section thirty-eight and the northwest quarter of section thirty-nine, in township fourteen north, range seven east, containing 160 1/2 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated